The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,073.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Forms 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

Now Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

At. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

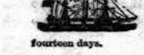
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 10	Leave Galle	Oct. 20
,, Carwar	,, 13	,, Negapatam	,, 23
,, Mangalore	,, 13	,, Pondicherry	,, 24
,, Cannanore	,, 14	,, Madras	,, 28
,, Tellicherry	,, 15	,, Coconada	,, 28
,, Calicut	,, 15	,, Visagapatam	,, 29
,, Beypore	,, 16	,, Bimlipatam	,, 29
,, Cochin	,, 16	,, Gopalpore	,, 30
,, Alleppey	,, 17	,, False Point	,, 31
,, Tuticorin	,, 19		Nov.
,, Colombo	,, 19	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for the 3 ports and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

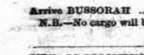
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 16	Leave BUSSORAH	Nov. 3
,, Kurrachee	,, 20	,, Fao	,, 3
,, Guadur	,, 21	,, Muscat	,, 7
,, Muscat	,, 23	,, Linga	,, 7
,, Bunder Abbas	,, 25	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 8
,, Linga	,, 27	,, Muscat	,, 10
,, Fao	,, 31	,, Guadur	,, 12
	Nov.	,, Kurrachee	,, 15
Arrive BUSSORAH	,, 1	Arrive BOMBAY	,, 18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay ..... Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder ..... Friday
Arrive Diu ..... Wednesday	,, Dwarka ..... Saturday
,, Veraval ..... do	,, Kutch Mandvi.. do
,, Mangarole ..Thursday	,, Kurrachee .....Sunday.

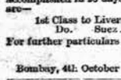
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 3 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)



THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship BEL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 200 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to dispatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versâ*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck, with Food
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez.....	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a constant trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have on board an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 2 days six hours to five days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-19 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 200 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 350 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Bagot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE splendid new Steamer EUXINE, 1,926 Tons, Captain Robert Chapman, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will sail about the 9th proximo.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30 } Exclusive of Wines
Ditto to Liverpool.....	£50 } and Liquors.

For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
	of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden.....	1st Class. £23	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez.....	30	22	8
Port Said.....	38	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Neat Steamers from Bombay:—

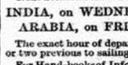
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters, ex Alice Bitson.

S H & Co—11 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H E G & Co—4 ditto ditto ditto
H H E & Co—4 ditto ditto ditto

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

At the Apollo Bonded Warhouse, saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane ex Teazer, on account of the concerned:—

E T B—C—3 Cases Cora Flour.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

BENNET and COMPANY,
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

For sale, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. One black Australian Horse, 15-2 hands high, 7 years old, fast in harness, perfectly sound and free from vice.

Also,

One C Spring Buggy and Single Harness, both almost new. The former was built for present owner only 9 months ago.

For further particulars apply to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Camatteepoora.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, bungalows, godowns, rope walk chawls, and premises respectively, standing, lying, and being thereon, situate on the west side of the Camatteepoora back road in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square burgas and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 455, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 21, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the said Camatteepoora back road, on or towards the west by the new road from Juggonath Sunkerseth's garden to Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the north by ground belonging formerly belonged to Boman Jeewa, and which now belongs to the Estate of the late Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkerseth, and on or towards the south by the public drain between the premises hereinbefore described and the several properties of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Dewjee Doolajee, Mahadoo Bhavoo, Jadaw Bhicajee, and Pestonjee Bhicajee Dantra.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 80.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with and without guarantee.

JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branches—POONA and SIMLA.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Ms. Ko. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's
BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th October, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee and Mr. Luckmidass Dharsey, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY,
Bombay, 6th October 1871. Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

TABLE LINEN.

ENGLISH and COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.

STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS,	32 by 45 inches	
Do	do	do 14 by 14 ,,

READING LAMPS,
GERMAN SILVER and BRASS, with MILK GLASS SHADES

EARTHEN WARE
FROM JAMES GREEN OF LONDON.
A Small Assortment in Stock.

DINNER Sets from.....	Rs. 40 to 80
DESSERT do	,, 25 to 150
BREAKFAST do	,, 30 to 180

also SAMPLES to be seen for Special Orders.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, with cover to lock.
GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, large and small.
THE "TOURIST" CUPS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large Consignment of Enamelled Iron Ware, consisting of SAUCE PANS, BOWLS, DISHES, &c., &c.

TIN PLATE WARE,
A good substitute for ELECTRO PLATE, to Mofussil Residents.

Hot Water Plates	Tea Pots
Dishes	Dish Covers

&c. &c.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES, suitable for large or small Families.

J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, immediately, a SPINNING MASTER for the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company. A thorough knowledge of the MACHINERY is required, with a good Testimonial. Application to be made personally in the office of the above Company, at Tardeo, to the Secretary, Mr. DADABHOY PESTONJEE. Salary from Rs. 250 to 300 per month.

Bombay, 7th October 1871.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LIGHT STILL HOCK	per dozen	20 0	22 0
BODENTHAL,* vintage 1865, a sound delicate Wine for general use	,,	21 0	24 0
HOCHEIMER, of fuller body	,,	25 ,,	28 0
HATTENHEIM,* vintage 1865, a full-bodied Dinner Wine	,,	31 0	34 0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	36 0	40 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH,* vintage 1862, a rich full-flavoured Wine, of very superior character	,,	36 0	40 0
STEINWEIN, old (in Jugs)...	,,	27 0	30 0

(* Pints at an advance of Rs. 2 on case of 2 dozen.)

The above, direct from the Company's Coblentz Agency, are confidently recommended as fully equal to former shipments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AERATED WATERS
OF SUPERIOR PURITY AND AGREEABLENESS,
being charged to the utmost after filtration through solid Charcoal.

AS DAILY BEVERAGES,

Soda,	Potash,	Seltzer,
Lemonade,	Gingerade,	Tonic (the original),

command an immense and increasing sale.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Aerated,	Citr. Potash (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Potash,
Soda (Ph. Br.),	Ammonia (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Ammonia,
Potash (Ph. Br.),	Lithia (Ph. Br.),	Vichy.

are highly esteemed for their purity and accuracy,

AS PREPARED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb ...	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas ... ...per lb.	2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE.

(Liberal discount to dealers.)

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE on hand a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for Monsoon wear.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and WHIPS, always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL and CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

RUSSELL and CO.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST received, via Overland, a large assortment of GOODS, manufactured expressly for them, comprising as follows:—

Ladies' Glove Kid Military Heel Boots.
,, ,, and Patent Leather Boots.
,, ,, Coloured French Cashmere ditto,
,, Black ditto ditto ditto.
,, ,, Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, with Cromwell Rosette and Buckles, Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's All Patent Leather Chelsea Boots.
,, Enamel Leather, Garibaldi Boots.
,, French Calf and Kid ditto.
,, Buckskin Boots.
,, Canvas Elastic Boots and Shoes.
,, Racquet Shoes, India rubber Soles.
,, Sundries.

Racqueting and Cricketting Kit, Gaiters, Silk Umbrellas, Hunting and Riding Whips, Regulation Steel, Brass, and Plated Spurs, &c., &c.

N.B.—All Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

Directions for Self-measurement and Price List forwarded on application.

RUSSELL & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will CLOSE on 15TH NOVEMBER 1871, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits will take place in 1875.

Agents at Bombay,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 12th October 1871, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts to 30th June last, and to declare a Dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of that one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 2ND to the 12TH OCTOBER, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the RESOLUTION below, there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 12th October 1871, to be held immediately after the Annual Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

To the Directors, Bombay Press Company, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We have to request that you will call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, on the 12th October, instant, to be held immediately after the Annual General Meeting, to lay the following Resolutions before the Shareholders:—

1.—That the Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following shall be the 19th Article thereof:—"There shall be five Directors of the Company.

2.—To elect two additional Directors.

3.—That four out of the five Directors shall form a quorum, and shall be competent to transact the business of the Company.

4.—That the remuneration of the Directors shall be Rs. 1,000 per annum, and that the Transfer Fees shall be credited to the Company.—We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

ROOGNATHDAS GOPALDAS,
NURROTUMDAS MADOWDAS,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA.

હીરજીભાઈ રતનજી મીચરલી.

In addition to the above Resolutions the following will be submitted:—

1st.—That the present Agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, and Company, dated 13th September 1870, be confirmed, and that the Directors are hereby authorized to sign a New Agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., on the same terms and conditions for the remaining period of four years, but the following Clauses shall be inserted:—

I.—That the Secretaries and Treasures, Messrs Brice, Brown, and Company, shall not be removed during the term or the said Agreement for misconduct, except by a Resolution of the Company passed to that effect on the united recommendation of all the Directors of the Company for the time being.

II.—That in the event of there being no Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co. for the time being, resident in Bombay, the Directors shall be authorized to cancel the Agreement with the Secretaries and Treasurers.

2nd.—That Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the Company shall be cancelled, and that the following Clause shall be substituted in lieu thereof:—

"15.—The Secretaries and Treasurers shall be appointed from time to time by General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1871. Secretaries and Treasurers

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1ST of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission.

NOTICE!!!
THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,
MISS FANNY RAYNOR
AND
MR. W. BENNEE,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

MR. SMITH begs to notify to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that

Mr. ROBERT HELLER, K.S.R.A.,

Will have the honour of making his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA,
ON TUESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
Continuing his
BEWILDERING ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY NIGHT THE FIRST WEEK.

In presenting this great
SOMATIC ILLUSIONIST,
HUMOURIST, and
BRILLIANT PIANIST
to the Bombay Public, Mr. Smith begs to assure them that for the past two years in Australia, and prior to that time in Europe and the United States, Mr. Heller has established his really wonderful Entertainment, making it the Standard Amusement wherever located.

The Programme on the Opening Night will embrace
MIRACLES
AND
WONDERS,
Which constitute the chief features of his various Programmes, His remarkable skill as a
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Which has procured for him a complimentary comparison with the only other Modern Prestidigitateurs, HERREN WILJABA FRIKELL, and HERRMANN; together with his wonderfully perfect
AUTOMATA,
Rivalling in ingenuity and workmanship the famed creations of MAELZEL or HOUDIN; these, with his quaint style of introducing each successive wonderment, his chatty easy manner, and natural fondness and aptitude for playing upon words, cause his audience to mingle laughter with their applause to an extent hitherto unknown in the annals of Conjuring.

It is particularly gratifying to Mr SMITH to call the attention of the MUSIC-LOVING PUBLIC to the Second Part of each Entertainment, devoted entirely to
PIANOFORTE RECITALS,
Comprising Brilliant Solos, Fantasias, Musical Sketches, Bagatelles, and occasionally Selections from the works of the Great Masters.

The above pleasing OLLA PODRIDA will be heightened to a degree scarcely imagined by the appearance of
MISS HELLER,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady for Land and Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value 9 sh.	Paid up.	Last div-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400 ₰
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270½
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
60,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	59
10,000	250	all	12 ds.	Oriental Bank	425

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	... ...	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	... ...	... 10-12
Carolus	... ...	... 200
Mexican Dollars	... ...	... 220
Five-Franc Pieces	... ...	... 203
Bar silver	... ...	... 109 nl
Gold Leaf	... ...	... 16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... ...	... 16-14
Australian Gold	... ...	... 16-14-6
Government Securities	... ...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... ...	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... 113
Five per cent	... 102½ 103½
Four per cent	... 100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	... 107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	... 102½
10 years' do. do.	... 106
5 years' do. do.	... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan, House Rate	... 115
Do. Do. Market Rate	... 115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 95
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..	125

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—8TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th October, 9-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 15 minutes

Via Turkey, 6th October, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 56 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th October, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th October, 7-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 38 ½ inutes.

Via Turkey, 6th October, 3-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th October, 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 7th October, 4-47 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours, 31 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 56	0 1
,, Calcutta	1 57	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 7th Oct., 9-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Oct., 7 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Oct., 10-45 A.M.; via Turkey, 8th Oct., 3-5 A.M. From America via Russia, 7th Oct., 9-59 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 sannas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Cashmere (s)	Irvin	Bussorah, Sept. 23.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, Oct. 5.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingstone	Cochin, Sept. 27.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch Mandvee, Oct. 4
	Rebecca DeDamaun	Nacoda	Gumtinar, Sept. 5.
	Hindostan (s)	Rinkell	Hongkong, Sept. 15.
8	Proteus	Mur hy	Aden, S pt. 30.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Hibbert	Aden, Sept. 30.
	Almeo (s)	Land	Liverpool, Aug 28.
	Egeria	Cook	Calcutta, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	China (s)	Perrins	Aden and Suez.
	Tapteo (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Baghdad (s)	Templeton	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
8	Louisa	Lever	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Gogah, to Cutch Mandvee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
4	Star of Denmark	Mayne	London, June 24.
	Rattlesnake	Nacoda	King Island, Maldives, Sept. 9.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
4	Baroda (s)	Hall	Suez.
	Rangoona		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
4	Penguin (s)		London.
5	Baroda (s)		Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 8th Oct, 1-5 PM—French steamer Hooghly from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Albert Victor, 38 cases white glazed foolscap, Gaddum and Co; 15 packages hardware, T Adamjee.
Ada, 10 cases oilmanstores, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Dilharoz, 18 cases brandy, Payne and Co.
Glendarroch, 15 cases c ared, Payne and Co.
White Adder, 10 cases champagne, Payne and Co.
Erl King, 10 cases brass sheets, E Ty bally; 4 cases hardware, B Shapoorjee and Co; 4 cases hams, J Nowrojee; 5 cases drugs and 3 drachms medicine, Thomson and Co; 6 cases panels, David Sassoon and Co; 3 cases carps, L Ebram and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 7 bales cotton, P Pairaz; 167 bales cotton, D Goolraz, Porbies, 1,00 bundles galls, S Vazjee.
Bagdalad (s), 76 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales cotton, Stearne, Hobart, and Co; 43 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 7 cases Cashmere shawls, R Nundlall; 133 bales wool, M Jaitha-Eozine (s), 35 bales wool, H Thackersey; 46 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 28 bales cotton, C Lalljee; 35 bales wool, B Morarjee.
Khedive (s), 300 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co; 50 bales wool, N Ramzodhas.
Delhi (s), 101 bales cotton, M Moteechund; 2 bales cotton, C Bhimjee; 52 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe, and Co; 15 bales hides, A Habibhoy.
Erl King (s), 130 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay, and Co; 15 bales hides, C Hooson.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 11 cases indigo, W Nicol and Co; 18 packages croton seed, S Moolje; 23 packages coffee, L Rajibally; 100 packages E teeth, H S H Abdoola.
Khedive (s), 10 bales hides, T Lookmanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bilora (s), 15 chests M opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 122 chests M opium, D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests M opium, T Gunsamdas; 21 chests M opium, B Mukuranan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bilora (s), 8½ chests M opium, J Ramjee; 15 chests M opium, R Dhunjeshaw and Co; 25 chests M opium, T Seoshmull.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th Oct, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind light south, thermometer 78, barometer 29-95, rainfall 4 cents.
CANANORE, 8th Oct, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 30-040.
VIZAGAPATAM, 8th Oct, 11-45 AM—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 82.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Fitzbrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Hojel, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.
Loch, Major 1st Light Cavalry, to rejoin, from Jacobabad.
Migeon, Captain, Offg Brigade Major, to join, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Yule, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Bangalore.
Powell, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to England.
L'Estrange, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Ireb ran, Lt utenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Corban, Bt Major, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 8.

Hanagan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff Corps, from leave, to Asserghur.
Dovelon, Colonel, 40th Madras N. I., to join, to Saugor.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th September 1871.

Major, Bt Lt, Col J P Sherriff, Staff Corps, is transferred from Meerut to Sylhet for general duty.

Maj H St G Tucker, new promotion, late 29th N I, is, on his own request, posted to Cawnpore for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified: 1st Foot—Ens A R Porter, 2nd Bat.; 11th Foot—Maj M L M'Causland; 1st Bat. 60th Foot—Capt J H H Croft, 4th Bat. Ensign Porter is directed to join his battalion.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th September 1871.

The first course of garrison instruction will commence about the 15th October next.

In consequence of the limited number of text books and instruments at present available, the number of officers attending the first course will be limited to five, instead of the number laid down in para. 16 of G O 152 of 1871.

Officers desirous of attending the classes will forward applications to the General Officers commanding the Divisions in which the centres of instruction are placed, who are requested, in communication with the Garrison Instructors, to make the necessary selection, and communicate the result to the applicants.

With reference to G O No 152 of 1871, officers not under the rank of Capt, who may consider themselves qualified for the appointment of Garrison Instructor, and may be desirous of filling such vacancies as may from time to time occur, are invited to forward their applications, accompanied by any certificates of qualifications or specimens of their military drawing and field sketching, that may be available, to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Simla.

The attention of Commanding Officers of British regiments is directed to G O by H R H the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, No 53, dated the 1st Aug 1871, respecting the employment of discharged soldiers as writers in the public service and hours.

The C-in-C desires that the order in question may be republished in regimental orders, and that a copy may be hung up in each barrack room.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

18th N I—Capt H R Wintle, late 1st Wg Sub, to be 1st Wg Sub, with effect to the 12th inst. Dated 20th Sept 1871.

Maj G T Jones, new promotion, late 35th N I, and attached to 41st N I, is posted to Barrackpore, for general duty.

Maj J G Campbell, new promotion, late 15th N I, doing duty 27th N I, is posted to Bareilly, for general duty, at his own request.

With the approval of the Govt of India, the services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Ben Govt, for special duty:—Maj G A Brown, S C; Capt C E D Branson, attached to the 26th N I, Gen List, Infy; Capt F W Crohan, attached to the 22nd N I, Gen List, Infy; Capt Sheik Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, Aide-D-C to the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed and join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st Oct 1871, with permission to study therein till 1st May 1872:—Lt G P F Byng, 105th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostance on the 4th instant:—

Ens C H Short, 104th Foot; Ens W S Hamilton, 104th Foot; Private O Dearborne, 104th Foot; Private W Court, 104th Foot; Sergt G Preston, Barrack Dept; Sergt J Russell, Barrack Dept.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 15th Sept, making the following medical arrangements, consequent on the abolition of the appointment of Gar Surg at Allahabad:—Surg Maj J C Bow, M D, late Gar Surg, Allahabad, to assume medical charge of the 33rd N I, relieving Asst Surg E R Johnson. Asst Surg E R Johnson, 33rd N I, to do duty with that regt as a temporary measure. Dated the 19th Sept, appointing Asst Surg J G Hamilton, M D, R A, to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brig Staff, consequent on the abolition of the Gar Surgery at Allahabad.

Meean Meer Station Order, dated the 18th Sept, appointing Maj W Cabell, S C, to offic as Brig Maj, vice Capt C E Bates, proceeded on special duty, as a temporary measure.

Fyzabad Station Order, dated the 1st Aug last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Bt Col F A Wilde, CB, 29th Foot.

3rd N I—Regimental Order, dated the 24th July last, making the following temporary appointments, vice Lieut G J Skinner, Adjt and offg Qr-Mr, proceeding on furlough: —Capt G E J Maidman, 1st Wing Sub and offic Wing Officer, to offic as Adjt, in addition to his other duties. Capt H F Kirke, 2nd Wg sub and offg 1st Wg Sub, to offic as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties.

8th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd Aug last, appointing Lieut G M Keighley, 1st Wing Sub, to offi as Qr-mr, vice Capt F M M Harris, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Lancers—Cornet St. J F Michell, to Murree, from the 4th Sept to the 1st Nov. on medical certificate. Vety Surg W B Edmonds, to Murree, from the 2nd Sept to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lt E W Nash, G Bat 8th Brig, from the 15th to the 17th Aug, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Asst Surg M Cogan, No. 7 Bat 22nd Brig, to Nynee Tal, from the 25th Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, 1st Bat—Asst Surg E Townsend, MD, to Mucsoorie, from the 19th Aug to the 17th Oct, on medical certificate.

8th Foot, 1st Bat—Capt C D R Madden, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Bat—Capt D Halliday, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, 2nd Bat—Capt M Thunder, from the 1st March to the 14th April 1871, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

39th Foot—Ens S Bruce to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th Oct to the 15th Nov, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C, 26th May, p 264.

49th Foot—Capt E Lonsdale, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 3rd Bat—Ens C R B Thorne, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

62nd Foot—Capt W H Hathway, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for ten months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt A L Reade, from the 15th Oct to the 15th Nov, to remain at Cashmere, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

106th Foot—Ens W O Harris, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brig, 3d Bat—Capt A A A Kinloch, offic Dist Inspr of Musketry, Rawul Pindee, from the 22nd Sept to the 8th Oct, on private affairs.

Late 12th N I—Maj H A Rooke, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surg W E Caird, 12th N I, from the 2nd to the 8th Aug in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin, under the rules of 1868.

PAY—STAFF.

In continuation of G G O No 24 of 1865, published at page 8 of Standing Orders for that year, the following letters, from the Govt of India in the Military Dept, are published for information:—

From Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, to the Controller of Military Accounts, No 23, dated 2nd May 1870.

"With reference to your letter No 370, of the 8th ultimo, I am directed to observe that officers of the substantive rank of Capt are not eligible for appointment to the post of Qr Mr, but that when such officers may, under the exigencies of the service, be temporarily appointed to officiate in the post, half staff salary may be admitted."

From Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, to the Adjt Genl, No. 350, dated 12th Sept 1871.

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 1,735, dated 24th August 1871, Finance, and in reply to acquaint you that the ruling in the case of Captain * * * * 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Qr-Mr, 2nd * * * * is not in accordance with the intention of the Govt in the Military Dept. The letter (Military Department letter, No 29, dated 2nd May 1870) quoted in support of the Pay Examiner's view was not intended to restrict Captains holding the appointment of Qr-Mr to half salary, but to allow them to draw it. When the full salary is available and other conditions are fulfilled, such officers come under the operation of G G O No 24 of 1865.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 3.)

The Right Hon the Gov being about to proceed on a tour through the Districts, the administration of the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted as heretofore. All correspondence will be carried on, and the Resolutions of the Govt will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

R. S. ELLIS, Chief Secy.

The Hon R S Ellis, C B., Chief Sec to Govt, will attend the Right Hon the Gov as Sec, and during his absence from Ootacamund the routine duties and all emergent business arising in the Departments under the Chief Sec will be conducted by the Sec to Govt in the Rev Dept, to whom all letters in all Departments of the Civil administration will be addressed.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:—

Col R B Wilson, Govt Agent at Chepauk, and Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt, privilege leave for one month.

Appointments—H E the Govin Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

A. Srinivasa Rau, to be Dep Collr and Mag of the 3rd class, vice M Daivasikamoni Pillai, deceased.

O Canaan, to be Dep Collr and Mag of the 4th class, vice A Srinivasa Rau promoted.

Subbaiyer to continue Acting Dep Collr and Mag of the 4th class, Madura District.

Lt James Edward Porteous, S C, to act as Asst. Supt of Police in Malabar during the employment of Mr Thomas on other duty, or until further orders. To have effect from date of being relieved by Capt Court.

Capt W C Boyley, Asst Supt of Police in Tinnevelly, will be considered to have acted as Supt of Police in that district, from 21st June to 27th July 1871.

Mr Henry Edward Sullivan, Acting Colr and Mag of the Godavery district, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Coconada.

Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Local Funds' Act, the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Members of the Local Fund Board of the Narsapatam Circle:—Adriapa Venkatarow Pantulu, and the Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.

The following transfer is ordered:—Capt H R Mead, R E, on the completion of the special investigation on which he is engaged, to the Godavery district.

Mr H R Sullivan, Acting Colr and Mag of the Godavery district, assumed charge of the district from Mr W A Happel, the Acting Head Asst Colr, in the forenoon of the 15th Sept 1871.

Serg H King, A B, M E, Chemical Examiner, Madras, resumed charge of the office from Asst Apothecary W Hamilton on the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

Under section 23 of the code of Criminal Procedure, Mittad ddi Ranga Row, Sub Mag of the Town of Cuddapah, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the first class

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointment—So much of G O G No. 227, dated 21st Sept 1871, as relates to the appointment of Lt Col W C Phillips, S C, is cancelled.

The Comsy-Gen has, under the provision of G O G No. 77, dated 24th March 1854, granted privilege leave of absence to Col R Benson, Ass Comsy Gen for thirty days, from 1st Oct 1871.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 7.)

Mr Augustus W Wollaston, Sub Judge of Allahabad, one year's furlough to Europe, with effect from the 7th Oct next, together with six days' subsidiary leave.

Mr Francis Macan Lind, Comr of the Agra Div, privilege leave from the 16th Sept to the 1st of Nov next.

Mr J O B Beckett, Settlement Officer, Kumaon, three months' pr vilege leave, with eff ct from the 1st Sept.

Mr David Craigie Halkett, Off Mag and Collr of Jounpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 26th Sept.

Notification No 2963A, dated the 11th July last, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr Thomas Allen Brown, Deputy Colr, Allahabad, is hereby cancelled.

The unexpired portion—viz., two months and twenty days—of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Lt William Stuart Dillingston, late Private Sec to H H the Lt-Govr of the N W P, in the notification from this Dept No 2047 A, dated 8th May last, is hereby cancelled.

Mr Richard Edward Wraffer, Offg Civil Surg of Hamerpore, to offic as Sup and Medical Officer of the jail at that station, under section 7 of the Prison Act (XXVI of 1870), and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act, during the absence on furlough of Mr Ellis, or until further orders.

Mr Francis Nelson Wright, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be temporarily appointed Asst Settlement Officer, 1st grade, with effect from 1st Aug 1871, during the absence on leave of Mr Edward Charles Buck, or until further orders.

Mr John Quinn, offg Joint Mag, Benares, to offic as Deputy Comr, Jhansi, during the absence on leave of Mr George Lukis Lang, or until further orders.

Mr David Mason Gardner, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, to offic as Mag and Collr of Jounpore during the absence on leave of Mr Halkett, or until further orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—September 4th, at Wimbledon, the wife of Captain R. Crawford, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PEAT—FAGAN—October 3rd, at Hyderabad, Scinde, by the Rev. W. J. Pfeancll, B.A., Captain Walter Scott Peat, Bombay Cavalry, to Florence Mary, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Fagan, Bengal Cavalry.

DEATH.

D'SILVA—October 7th, at his residence, Mount Road, Mr. Richard J. D'Silva, late an Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and a grandson of the late Sir Roger D'Faria, aged thirty-five years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSWORTH—October 2nd, at Jhansie, the wife of W. Ainsworth, Esq., 106th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

ARATHOON—October 3rd, at Nungumbakum, Madras, the wife of Albert Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter

ARMSTRONG—September 29th at Darjeeling, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Armstrong, R.S.C., of a daughter.

BIRNEY—October 1st, at Raneekhet, the wife of Captain J. Birney, R.E., of a son.

DAUNT—September 23rd, at Ranchie, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Captain J. Campbell Daunt, V C, R.S.C., of a son.

DYER—October 4th, at 14, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, of a son.

GORDON—September 29th, at Quilon, the wife of Captain J. H. Gordon, 23rd Regiment L. I., of a son.

HAMILTON—October 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton, Adjutant, 7th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

MILLER—October 3rd, at No. 116, South Colinga, the wife of Captain J. Miller, of a son.

O'REILLEY—September 30th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of William O'Reilley, Esq., of a son.

ROGERS—October 5th, at Chepauk, the wife of Captain H. T. Rogers, R.E., of a son.

WESTERN—October 2nd, at Roorkee, the wife of Lieutenant J. H. Western, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOREY—TWEEDIE—September 30th, at Kurseong, by the Rev. J. B. Archer, William Morey, Esq., of Tumlook, to Frances Sophia Tweedie, eldest daughter of Thomas Tweedie, Esq., of Dinagepore.

DEATHS.

FORBES—October 4th, at Vepery, Madras, Ellen, wife of Mr. James Forbes, aged 31 years 4 months.

GRIBBLE—October 1st, at Chuprah, of cholera, after a few hours illness, Edith Mary Byng, daughter of T. W. Gribble, Esq., aged 2 years and 4 months.

JAHANS—October 5th, at Allahabad, Mr. D. E. Jahans, Head Assistant, Commissioner's Office, Jhansie, aged 40 years, 10 months, and 13 days.

MOODIE—October 3rd, at Barrackpore, sudden'y, Alfeck Moodie, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law Officiating Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, aged 33 years.

JACKSON—September 27th, between Attock and Rawul Pindee, Keith Powaill, the youngest son of Col. C. Jackson, Bengal Army.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871.

OF the long list of Mussulman grievances detailed in Dr. W. W. Hunter's new book, it is worthy of note that the principal are peculiar to Eastern Bengal. Dr. Hunter himself, at the opening of this part of his book, expressly says—"I have dwelt at some length "on the Mussulman peasantry and the Mussulman aristocracy of Bengal, in order to "bring clearly before the English eye the "class of people with whose grievances this "chapter deals. I would further premise that "my remarks apply only to Lower Bengal, "the Province with which I am best acquainted, and in which, so far as I can learn, the "Mohammedans have suffered most severely "under British rule. I should be sorry to believe, or to convey to the reader the belief, "that the following remarks were predicable "of all the Mohammedans of India." No doubt, all through India the English conquest has lowered the position and damaged the prospects of Mussulmans in a greater degree than those of any other class of the population; for even on this side of India, where the Mahrattas had succeeded in overthrowing the Mohammedan rule long before the English were more than factors keeping a precarious foothold at Surat and Bombay, the prestige of the Moghuls, though much impaired, still preserved its ascendancy. The traditional supremacy of the Mussulman Emperor at Delhi did not finally vanish out of the pages of history until within the life-time of this generation; and we may be assured that no Indian Mussulman has forgotten, or is ever like'y to forget, that he belongs to what was the ruling race in this country till it was supplanted and reduced to the level of the Hindoos by the English Infidels. But the Mohammedans were never firmly rooted in Western India, and never gained here that monopoly of State patronage of which they now loudly complain that their old Hindoo subjects have, with the help of English education, almost completely dispossessed them in Bengal. There is no special grievance the Bombay Mussulmans have against the English rule, none at least that we ever heard of, except that it keeps too firm a hand upon them to let them indulge an hereditary hate by exterminating the Parsees. Dr. Hunter, indeed, says (and he quotes an Act of the Legislature in proof of his assertion) that in 1864 the Government of India, "after a strong pro-"test from Bombay," which was disregarded, did a great wrong to the whole Mohammedan community by formally discontinuing the appointment of Kazis as officers of the State and leaving the Mussulmans to elect these functionaries themselves—such election being illegal according to the Mohammedan law. But he allows that Act XI. of 1864 was repealed by Act VIII. of 1868, "which, however, did not revive the "old Regulations under which the appointments "had formerly been made;" and we have recently had a remarkable instance in the Bombay High Court of the strictness with which the English law respects the decisions of the Kazis with regard to the marriage customs of their people. Dr. Hunter tries to make out that the "abolition" —never, we believe, carried out—"of the Mus-"sulman marriage officers," is one cause why "the "marriage tie has of late been relaxed" in Bengal; but he is forced to own, in a foot-note, that "the excessive growth of marriage litiga-"tion is to some extent due to the people learn-"ing more fully how to make use of those provisions of the Indian Penal Code which make adultery a criminal offence.

As to the special grievances of the Bengallee Mussulmans, besides their gradual supersession in State appointments by Hindoos who have not disdained to go to English schools, it seems that resumption of rent free lands in Bengal some forty years ago inflicted grievous hardship on the Mohammedans. "A large part of the ad-"ditional revenue of £300,000 a year permanent-"ly gained by the State was derived from lands "held rent free by Mussulmans or by Mohamme-"dan foundations. The panic and hatred which "ensued have stamped themselves for ever on the "rural records. Hundreds of ancient families "were ruined, and the educational system of the "Mussulmans, which was almost entirely main-"tained by rent free grants, received its death-"blow." This is, to our thinking, the only serious charge brought against the English Government; and it deserves careful investigation, so that if possible redress may still be given to the people for the gigantic wrong which Dr. Hunter describes in such burning words of indignation. The Hooghly College ought also, beyond a doubt, to be set aside for the "pious uses" for which it was originally created; but we own that we cannot understand why it should be spoken of as a grievance of the Mussulmans, that, having had placed at their disposal, to manage in what way they liked, "a costly Mohammedan College "maintained in Calcutta at the State expense, "and owing its origin, like most other of the "English attempts to benefit the people, to "Warren Hastings," they have only succeeded in making it a scandal and an abomination in point of morality, and a very hotbed of vicious disloyalty.

Dr. Hunter's general views as to what should be done to educate the Mussulmans properly—for it is their sulky standing aloof from English schools that has degraded them as a class—are, as we suggested in a former article, far from clear or satisfactory. With regard to his scheme of "higher-class education," in particular,—the object of which would be to "develope a rising generation of "Mohammedans, no longer learned only in their "own narrow learning, nor imbued solely with "the bitter doctrines of their mediæval law, "but tinctured with the sober and genial know-"ledge of the West"—he ventures to lay down the doctrine, "It is more than doubtful whether "the Mohammedan law should be taught as a "regular study, incumbent on all. It certainly "should not be made the chief object for instruc-"tion. For the Mohammedan law means the "Mohammedan religion." Now contrast these words with a sentence which occurs only thirty pages further back:—"The Mohammedan creed "demands an absolute, a living, and even "an intolerant belief; nor will any system "of Public Instruction which leaves the religi-"ous principle out of sight ever satisfy the "devout follower of Islam." Evidently, therefore, by his own theory, before he can induce these Ultramontanes of the East even to enter his godless College, Dr. Hunter must first root out of their minds that fanaticism which he proposes afterwards artfully to efface by means of a long course of instruction in the science and philosophy of the West. Surely, this is arguing in a circle; after all our labour we are confronted at last with the very same difficulty that looked so formidable in the beginning. It is true that by Dr. Hunter's scheme the children would have some preliminary training in English schools to render them more docile before the time comes for their admission to College; but the bigotry of parents cannot be overcome in this way.

Nor, even with the new generation, would it be safe to assume that a better course of training would make them loyal. It is a pure delusion to assume that education weakens the force of national or religious prejudices. Experience in Ireland has shown that education too often only enables rebels to fight the friends of order with their own weapons. Irishmen have become skilful masters of the English tongue, only—as is shown once again by Mr. John Martin in his outspoken letter to the *Times* on what Ireland really wants—to proclaim in it more clearly and defiantly their undying hatred of English rule. We do not say that Dr. Hunter's educational scheme may not do some good; but we assert that it is chimerical to expect the conversion of devout Mussulmans into loyal subjects of the Queen by any system of education that the wit of man can devise. Our safeguard is that, practically, the majority of Mussulmans, as of men of all other creeds, are not devout, and that they value peace and the world's goods too much to run the risk of losing all their property and life itself in vain attempts to drive the English out of India. But Islam will always be prolific of fanatics; and, when the whole Continent of Europe is honeycombed with secret societies, ceaselessly plotting against national governments that have existed for centuries, and all the world seems to be convulsed with that eager longing for change which takes possession of the hearts of men at critical epochs in history, how can we reasonably expect that the military empire founded by the English in India will ever be free from the disturbing influences of seditions and conspiracies—wars and rumours of war? The odd thing is, that there should be Englishmen who try to persuade themselves there can be no such thing as Mussulman disloyalty, because that good old man, Prince Gholam Mohammed, has given some more of his goods to feed the poor.

WE are sorry to learn that the Committee of Inquiry into the state of the Municipal Accounts has found the deficit to be greater than was suspected. The Committee's report will not be ready till to-morrow; but we believe it has been now ascertained that the

BOMBAY.

NASSICK.—The Nassick Quarter Sessions will be opened by the Session Judge of Tanna on Tuesday the 10th instant.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday last a Hindoo, named Prag Lalljee, took a dose of opium with a view to commit suicide. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE LATE MR. BOMANJEE JEJEEBHOY.—At the third day's funeral ceremony of the late Mr. Bomanjee Jejeebhoy Rs. 8,351 were subscribed to the several charitable funds among the Parsees.

INQUEST.—On Saturday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of a Mussulman. A verdict was given that deceased had died from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

INCREASE OF ROBBERY AT WUDWAN.—A native paper states that of late the crime of robbery has considerably increased at Wudwan. A few days ago the robbers killed a Brahmin between the villages of Chotila and Dhandalpore.

THEFT.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, one Limbajee Nursappa was charged with having in his possession copper pots, &c., reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Connon convicted the offender, and fined him twenty rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT IN KATTYWAR.—At a durbar held at Rajcote a few days ago, the karbharies of the several Native States, on the recommendation of the Political Agent in Kattywar, agreed to a scheme, proposed by the Superintendent of Vaccination in Kattywar, Dr. Blane, which places the distribution of the whole Vaccination Department under the sole control of the Superintendent of Vaccination in Kattywar.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Jail Road on the body of a mendicant named Mahomed. The jury found that the man's death was caused by his being accidentally drowned in the Baboola Tank.—Another inquest was held on the same day at Walkeshwur concerning the death of one Pandoo Mahadoo, who, according to the jury, had died from the same cause in the Walkeshwur Tank.

DEATH OF MR. R. J. D'SILVA.—We regret to have to announce the death, on Saturday morning, at his residence, Mount Road, of Mr. Richard J D'Silva, late an Assistant Commissioner of Customs. The deceased gentleman had been suffering from fever and general debility for some time past, and though every medical aid was given him, he succumbed. He was in the prime of manhood, being only thirty-five years old. He belonged to a very respectable Portuguese family, being a grandson of the late Sir Roger D'Faria. His funeral last evening was very numerously attended.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND CHEATING.—Last week a Hindoo named Nansbhoy Wamonshett appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained warrants against Curreem Ibrahim and Ibrahim, charging them with criminal breach of trust and cheating, in respect of certain ornaments. We have already published the particulars. The magistrate after a full investigation of the case against the first accused, who was placed before him, dismissed the complaint. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Jefferson (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) defended the prisoner.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Peeroshu Shapoorjee Settna was charged, at the instance of one Byramjee Nowrojee, with cheating and criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain goods. Mr. Ghandhibhoy J. Mody appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee for the defence. Mr. Ghandhibhoy withdrew the charge, saying that the case was one for a civil court.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM APOPLEXY.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the Town Barracks on the body of John William Dudley, a sergeant in the Royal Artillery. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased arrived in Bombay on the 19th September last from Kirkee, where he worked at the Arsenal. On Saturday morning last Dudley was not able to go to work on account of not feeling well. Since his arrival in Bombay he had been drinking very hard. At about 11 o'clock two sergeants from the Ordnance Department came to see why he was absent from work. Dudley was then trembling all over, and they tried to persuade him to go to hospital, but he would not, and said he would rather go to his work. He left with them to go to the Arsenal, and returned at about 1-30. When deceased came in he looked so strange that his wife was alarmed. He asked for a bottle of beer, but his hand trembled so much that he could not hold the glass. He lay down at about 2, and at first he was restless, tossing about and muttering to himself. After a time he fell asleep. At about 6 o'clock deceased's wife became alarmed at his sleeping so long, and she went up to him and found that the surface of his body was very hot. She tried several times to rouse him, but she could not. He died at about 8 o'clock. The jury found that the deceased had died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PORTEUS, 1,195 tons, Captain M. Murphy, arrived yesterday from Aden in ballast.

THE BRIG ESTRELLA DE DAMAUN, 132 tons, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday last from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE S. S. ALMEO, 1,055 tons, Captain C. Lund, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP EGERIA, 1,066 tons, Captain W. Cook, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice, sugar, and gunnies.

AN inner harbour is to be constructed at Batavia, opposite the landing-place, as a roadstead for large prows. The sum of fr. 17,000 has been also voted for dredging and improving Padang River.

THE S.S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hurnai.—Mr. G. E. Mitchell, Mr. H. M. Collins, Mr. E. E. Collins. And twenty-one deck passengers.

THE S.S. CASHMERE, Captain J. Irvin, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Lock, Major and Mrs. Mignon, Captain Blackmore, Mr. Ebrahim, and fifty three deck passengers.

THE S.S. BAGHDAD, 319 tons, Captain J. Templeton, sailed on the 7th instant for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,739½ bales of cotton, 368 bales of wool, 5,100 cwts. of linseed, 277½ cwts. of galls, 502 cwts. of horns, and the following passengers:—

For Liverpool—Dr Chapple and three children, and Rev Mr J Robinson.

For Port Said—Mr J M Luff.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 tons, Captain N. Roskell, arrived on Saturday last from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Ho gkong—Mr Cassum Caderdin.

From Singapore—Mr Duncan, Lieut. Wilkinson, and Mr and Mrs Co ton.

From Melbourne—Mrs Wood and two infants, Mrs Wild and infant, Miss Stubbs, Mrs Forrer, Mr Gibbs, Mr and Mrs Heller, and three men.

From King George's Sound—Mr F Frimmer.

From Galle—Mr Wood, Mr Dorwell, and Mr V B Couravala.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras per P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Baroda on the 4th inst:—

From Southampton to Madras—Dr. Oswald, Lieut.-Colonel Peebles, Major Vizard, Mr. G. J. Sage, Mr. J. Burrowes, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Peebles, the two Misses Aspinwall and European female servant, Mrs. Cox and infant, Mr. L. H. Phillips, Col. Watts, and Dr. Kirkpatrick's ayah.

From Brindisi to Madras—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gillings.

From Aden to Madras—Capt. Weston's two native servants.

From Mediterranean to Madras—Lieut.-Col. Sankey and servant.

From Singapore to Madras—Mr. G. Arbuthnot, one private 19th Regiment M. N. I.

From Galle to Madras—Mr Mangles and servant.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs J Matthews, Miss Beavery, Mr A Nicol, Mr J Mc cillan, Mrs J Lang and child, Mr and Mrs Gosig, Captain and Mrs Walters.

From Mediterranean to Calcutta—Mrs Reid's European female servant, Mr H rbert, Signor Pompei, Signora Guidici, Signor Marzoudi, Signor Rivolta, Signor Figerio and Signor Robini.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Miller, Mrs Raymond, and Allen Bhoy Isajel.

From Shanghai to Calcutta—Messrs Anderson and Deacon.

The Baroda took the following:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Mrs P D Henderson, Miss Cherry and two native servants, Mr J N Price, Mrs Hughes, Mr Landale, and Lieut-Col Chippendall.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				OCTOBER.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
7	50 m	3	9		0	29 m	2	10
7	45 a	4	0		0	10 a	0	11
8	32 m	3	5	Tuesday ... 10	1	3 m	3	0
8	20 a	3	2		1	14 a	2	3
9	13 m	3	0	Wed'sday. 11	1	7 m	3	9
9	59 a	3	6		1	54 a	3	7
10	10 m	3	3	Thursday. 12	1	54 m	4	5
10	71 a	4	10		1	24 a	5	3
10	39 m	5	11	Friday ... 13	2	33 m	5	4
11	8 a	5	11		1	54 a	6	4
11	1o m	6	6	Saturday.. 14	2	8 m	5	8
11	44 a	6	10		2	26 a	7	4
11	42 m	6	8	Sunday ... 15	2	45 m	5	9
11	22 a	7	5		3	58 a	8	2

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China, 2,010 tons, and 400 h. p., Captain C. G. Perrins, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs and Miss Doveton, and Mr Stanford.

For Brindisi—Mr J Peters.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort		Colaba.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Oct. 1st, Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 2nd, Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 3rd, Tuesday	0	3	0	4	0	0
,, 4th, Wednesday	0	12	0	4	0	0
,, 5th, Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 6th, Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 7th, Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0
For the week	0	15	0	8	0	0
Previously registered	40	20	37	30	47	20
Grand Total	40	35	37	38	47	20

MR. LOUIS FRANK'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ON Saturday night, Mr. Louis Frank gave an entertainment in the Regimental Theatre at Colaba, his first public appearance since his return to Bombay, and, as usual, he received a cordial reception.

The house was well filled and decidedly enthusiastic, enjoying Mr. Frank's performances in a way that gave additional point to "Hudibras's" dictum that

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

By the quiet and easy style, which is one of Mr. Frank's pleasant characteristics, the entertainment was perfectly successful. Several new and beautiful tricks were introduced, and old ones "were made new again." One of the novelties worth seeing was the sand trick. With two crystal dishes placed before him, one containing dry river sand and the other water, he proceeded (to all appearance) to pour the sand into the water. He mixed the sand and the water well together, and allowed the audience to inspect the mixture. He then placed his hand into the dish, but instead of a clammy mass he lifted the sand out of the water and poured it into the crystal dish it was taken from in as dry a state as it was when first shown to the audience. We need not particularise the other feats of Mr. Frank. We may only say that the beautiful "ring trick;" the mysterious appearance of money now tied in the corner of a lady's cloak, now secreted in the mysterious recesses of a gentleman's beard, and now dropping out of some awe-stricken individual's mouth; the beautiful and wonderful production of flowers and the conjurer himself only knows what from the depths of a plain un-necromantic-looking satin hat; and the "talking head," which, in general, civil to most people, was on Saturday evening ungallant enough to frighten a lady who was about to have a *tete-a-tete* with it—were as successful as the skill of the performer deserved to make them.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—5TH OCTOBER.

(Before Mr. O'LEARY, First Judge.)

DOSSA MOOLJI VS. JONES, SCOTT, & CO.

DOSSA MOOLJI VS. A. B. SCOTT.

THE hearing of these two cases occupied the Court the entire day. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for the defendants. The first case was a suit for work, &c., in building a shed for grain, seeds, &c., for the defendants on the Carnac Bunder. The plaintiff stated that he had erected the shed upon the order of Mr. Scott; had sent in his bill; and that Mr. Scott had promised to pay it. All this was denied in the most positive manner by Mr. Scott, who also swore that until long after the shed was built, he had neither seen the plaintiff nor known of his existence. It was also contended, on behalf of the defendants, that it was an invariable custom on the bunder that the muccadum erected the shed at his own expense, in consideration of his being paid three annas a candy for grain, seeds, &c., together with coolie hire. Mr. Scott also stated that his muccadum was directed by him, in Mr. Jones' presence, to erect a shed in the customary way; and that he would be paid the customary rates; and that to this the muccadum assented. The muccadum had been paid the three annas per candy, &c., and had given a receipt in full. The shed here spoken of was called "a sundry articles shed." It appeared from the plaintiff's evidence that another shed, called "a grain shed," was to be erected by the plaintiff. This shed (as he himself admitted) was to be erected at his own expense; and as his demand only applied to this grain shed, the learned Judge said he had no alternative but to give a decree for the defendants and with costs.

The second action, "Dossa Mooljі vs. Scott," was an action against the junior partner of Jones, Scott, and Co., for a malicious prosecution. It was stated, and it appeared, that the plaintiff having a claim, as he thought, against Jones, Scott, and Co., which he was unable to get paid, refused to give up certain gunny bags. On the 8th September, however, he had instructed his solicitors (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) to offer to give up the bags. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Scott had laid an information, charging the plaintiff with theft and criminal trespass. The plaintiff swore that the bags had never been removed from the shed. On the other hand, Mr. Scott and others swore that they had been removed from the shed, and that when they had asked the plaintiff about them, he admitted having put them into his own godown. Mr. Edginton, Mr. Hewitt, and the defendants' muccadum were called to prove this. Mr. Scott denied that the plaintiff had any legal claim upon the firm for anything. He also stated that after the receipt of the letter of the 8th September (containing the offer to deliver up the bags), the plaintiff had changed his mind, and positively refused to give them up; and that it was in consequence of that refusal that he went before Mr. Connon and made the charge. Mr. Payne, for the plaintiff, contended that as there was a claim (legally sustainable or not was not material), and the plaintiff *bona fide* believed in it, his withholding the bags could not be *theft*; further, that the plaintiff was in charge or in possession of the shed there could be no criminal trespass; and also, that from the want of reasonable or probable cause, malice might be, and was to be, inferred. He strenuously contended for substantial damages; making some strong remarks on the partiality shown to the Europeans when in collision with the native merchants. The learned Serjeant, on the other hand, contended, first of all, that as no warrant had ever been issued for the plaintiff's arrest (which was admitted) the suit could not be sustained. He further contended that there was reasonable and probable cause for his charge against the plaintiff, as he had taken the bags away without leave.

The learned Judge concurred with the defendant, and granted him a verdict with costs.

FAMINE IN KATTYWAR—SUICIDE BY NATIVES.

WE learn that about a fortnight ago, four Hindoos, residing in the village of Delwara, in Kattywar, belonging to H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, committed suicide in consequence of their sufferings from starvation. We are glad to hear that a large quantity of grain has been forwarded by some of the members of the Kupole Bania community in Bombay to certain places in Kattywar where the people are suffering from the famine.

THE DISTRESS IN PERSIA.

THE steamer Cashmere arrived from the Persian Gulf on Saturday last, with news from Yezd to the 29th August, and from Bunder Abbas to the 27th September last. Letters from Yezd of the 22nd, 25th, and 29th August state that the distress among the Zoroastrians in that city had increased from a total want of occupation, which adds to the lingering effects of the famine; while injustice and plunder render the people entirely helpless, in consequence of which they are now starving. People are deserting their houses in Yezd. Mr. Godrez's brother distributed among the sufferers about 4,000 maunds of wheat, the price of which is rapidly rising in the neighbouring villages; and it is intended to distribute the remainder of the stock in Yezd itself. The news from Tabreez is that rain fell there most inopportunely, and that a portion of the city has been swept away by the inundations.

The advices from Bunder Abbas show that Khosroo, Mr. Godrez's brother, reached that city on the 26th August and found there seventy Parsees, who were suffering greatly from sickness and starvation. Of these, 26 were men, 12 women, and 32 children, who had arrived five days previously. Two deaths had occurred among them, and three persons were in a precarious state. Their wants were provided for from the funds sent from Bombay. The Mahomedan Government prohibits their being sent on to Bombay, although efforts are still continued to induce them to allow the sufferers to depart.

A CAPITAL story used to be told of the late David Roberts. An art critic who was his personal friend published a sharp attack upon certain pictures of his just exhibited. "My dear Roberts," wrote the critic in a private letter, "you may have seen my remarks on your pictures. I hope they will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, etc.——." "My dear ——," wrote the painter in reply, "the next time I meet you I shall pull your nose. I hope it will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, etc., D. Roberts."

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual general meeting of the Association was held on Thursday last at its office in Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, President of the Association, in the chair. There was a very limited attendance of members, who were accommodated in a small room with a high temperature. There could hardly be a decent excuse for such a want of consideration for the members and friends of an Association, which professes to represent the interests of the natives of Western India, especially when the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute was available for the purpose of holding the meeting. But perhaps the predilections of the "irrepressible" Secretary of the Association influenced the choice of those who selected the place for the meeting,—for it was his own *sanctum sanctorum*, whence may be supposed to emanate those fulminating denunciations of public men and measures, which form the staple of the Association's petitions to the authorities.

The Secretary, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen, you are invited here this day to receive the report and accounts of the Bombay Association for the third year, and to appoint office-bearers and managing committee for the ensuing period of three years. The delay which has taken place in presenting this document to you at the proper time was unavoidable. Our energetic Secretary was engaged in urgent and important work which required immediate and undivided attention. Every endeavour will be made to avoid such a delay in future. Although, suffering from indisposition, I have endeavoured to discharge my duties to the best of my humble abilities and judgment. In laying down my trust, I have to ask your indulgence for my shortcomings. I gratefully acknowledge the cordial assistance which I have received from the honorary and vice-presidents, members of the managing committee, and our secretary, who have cheerfully co-operated with me in the debabour of love in which we have been engaged for the past three years. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the Bombay Association has not only been recognized by the Government authorities in this country and England, but has achieved a moderate degree of success in the promotion of the cause it has espoused. If the Association continues to make suitable representations to Government with the moderation and discretion that has hitherto characterized its proceedings, I believe our rulers will not fail to accord deserving consideration to them. Before I call upon our able Secretary to read the report, permit me to exhort you all to continue the work so auspiciously commenced with re-doubled zeal, and to persevere in your efforts to protect the interests and promote the welfare of our countrymen. I entreat you to extend your powerful aid to the Bombay Association, so as to enable that body fully to accomplish the noble object which it seeks to promote, viz., the welfare and good government of the people. I request our Secretary to read the report of the managing committee for last year, and to submit the accounts.

The Secretary next read the following report of the committee:—

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the President and Members of the Bombay Association.

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee beg to submit an account of the transactions of the Bombay Association during the third year.

This year has been an eventful period in the history of the Association. In the beginning of April 1870 the inhabitants of this presidency received with mortification and surprise the intelligence that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, having discovered that the financial administration of the previous year had resulted in a very large deficit, suddenly and without any intimation to the public passed Act No. XVI. of 1870 for imposing a heavy and harassing income tax of 3½ per cent., equivalent to 7½ per cent., in addition to the increase of 50 per cent. per annum made in the salt tax levied in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras by Act No. XXIV. of 1869.

These proceedings of the Government of India produced widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country. The native community of Bombay having expressed a general desire to petition the authorities in England against the measures adopted by the Government, your committee readily responded to the call, and convened a public meeting of the members of the Bombay Association and of the native inhabitants of this city in the Town Hall on Monday, the 2nd May 1870. This meeting was one of the largest and most influential ever assembled in Bombay. It was attended by about two thousand persons, representing different classes of the community, including most of the leading native gentlemen.

The Hon. Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, President of the Bombay Association, having been called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

First.—That this meeting protests against the unconstitutional proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations in passing the Indian Income Tax Act of 1870 with undue haste without giving full publicity to the proposed measure and without affording to the people any opportunity to represent their views and objections.

Second.—That in the opinion of this meeting the income tax is unnecessary, and that it is unjust, unequal in incidence, oppressive in practice, and demoralizing in its tendency.

Third.—That this meeting is impressed with the conviction that the revenues of British India are amply sufficient for the efficient administration and all the legitimate wants and requirements of the country, that no emergency has been shown to justify additional taxation, and that if the charges of constructing extensive public works of a permanent nature were met by terminable loans for fixed periods, instead of being defrayed from the current revenue, the main cause of deficit in the finances of India would be eliminated.

Fourth.—That this meeting is of opinion that the public expenditure for current purposes in this country as well as in England admits of still considerable reduction so as to keep it within the ordinary income.

Fifth.—That this meeting feels that in order to place the important department of Indian finance on a sound and satisfactory footing it is necessary to entrust the same to an independent financier, possessing a comprehensive knowledge of fiscal science, and competent to grapple with the present difficulty and to restore an equilibrium between income and expenditure.

A memorial, which had been prepared with great care by your committee, with the assistance of their secretary, was thereupon submitted to the meeting, and was unanimously adopted. It was transmitted on the 10th May 1870 to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by the President of the Bombay Association through the Government of Bombay with more than 4,000 signatures.

Your committee published in pamphlet form one thousand copies of the memorial and of the proceedings of the public meeting for circulation amongst the members, subscribers, and supporters of the Bombay Association, and for distribution amongst members of Parliament and Government authorities and the public in England.

In May last year your committee took another important step. They deputed their Secretary, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, on a mission to England for the purpose of supporting the memorial of the Association and other native petitions, and of bringing the important subject of placing the finances of India on a sound and satisfactory footing to the notice of the Secretary of State for India in Council and members of Parliament. Shortly after his arrival in England Mr. Nowrojee had an interview with the Right Hon. the Duke of Argyll at the India Office, and submitted to His Grace additional facts and arguments in support of the memorial, and solicited His Grace to embrace the earliest opportunity to relieve the people of India from the burden of oppressive taxation, and to place the administration of the finances of India on a satisfactory footing. His Grace listened to Mr. Nowrojee's address with marked attention, and replied that the income tax having already been enforced in India for two years in part, could not then be withdrawn, but that His Grace would impress on the Government of India the advisability of reducing it at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Nowrojee had an interview with Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State, on whose attention he pressed the memorials of the native inhabitants of Bombay, and entreated that functionary to recommend Her Majesty's Government to relieve the people from the pressure of heavy taxation by making retrenchments in the public expenditure in England as well as in England. Mr. Nowrojee sought and obtained interviews with Lord Lyveden, late President of the Board of Control, Lord Halifax, late Secretary of State for India, and Lord Lawrence, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He solicited their lordships to support the prayer of our memorial, to urge upon the Secretary of State the expediency of relieving the people from the oppressive taxes that had recently been imposed on them, and to press on the Government authorities the necessity of reducing the excessive and enormous public expenditure. He entreated their Lordships to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Duke of Argyll making the Indian Financial Statement in the House of Lords to urge the expediency of giving relief to the people of India and redressing their grievances.

On the 28th July 1870 the Duke of Argyll made his financial statement in the House of Lords, in which he stated that he had received a telegram from Lord Mayo, conveying the gratifying announcement that for the last financial year instead of a deficit there would be a surplus of about £100,000 or £200,000. The Duke admitted that the military expenditure was excessive, and stated it had been reduced in the current year by £500,000, and hoped that further retrenchments would be made. His Grace informed the House that after a careful survey he had come to the conclusion that the expenditure on the costly military barracks should be altogether stopped, and in some provinces considerably curtailed. He expressed his regret that the Government of India had found it necessary to raise the income tax to the comparatively profound peace to the extent of 7½d. in the pound, and declared he should be very glad if the Government could reduce that tax to a point at which it might more permanently remain as a steady instrument of Indian finance. With regard to the enhancement of the salaries, His Grace said if that addition to the revenue were purchased by a very considerable diminution in the consumption the tax could not be justified. Lord Lyveden brought to the notice of the House the complaints urged in our memorial regarding the enormous increase of public expenditure in India, and with a view to secure economy, his lordship recommended the propriety of sending out some competent pp on from this country to India, as it was quite certain that those having the management of Indian financial affairs would never take the necessary steps for bringing about such a result themselves.

In fulfilment of his mission, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee saw many members of the House of Commons, and solicited them to support the prayer of our memorial, and to urge on Parliament the necessity of adopting suitable measures for lightening the pressure of taxation, curtailing the overgrown public expenditure of India, and enquiring into the general as well as financial administration of India. He drew their attention to the want of adequate and effective representation of native interests in the Supreme and local Legislative Councils in India, and the want of effective means for checking the Budget estimates.

In autumn Mr. Nowrojee proceeded on a tour through Lancashire with the view of enlisting the support and co-operation of the influential Commercial Associations of England. He had an interview with the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. At a meeting of the Council of the Chamber held on the 26th October 1870, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and formally communicated to our Secretary:—

Resolved—That having carefully considered the letter and documents received from the Bombay Association, the Committee recommend that the House of Commons be petitioned in favour of the appointment of a select committee for the purpose of inquiring into the whole question of the system of taxation and expenditure in India, with a view, if possible, to their reduction, and to urge respectfully upon the Legislature the importance of having the Indian Budget introduced for the future at the beginning of the Session instead of, as heretofore, towards its close."

Your committee learnt with regret that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce were unable to give its support to our memorial.

On the eve of his departure from England at the end of last year Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee addressed a letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the head of Her Majesty's Government, inviting his attention to the financial condition of India, and suggesting certain remedial measures with the view of placing the administration of public affairs in this country on a sound footing. This communication, together with the reply received thereto through the Duke of Argyll, is annexed to this report in Appendix A.

On the 24th and 27th December last, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had farewell interviews with the Right Hon. the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary of State for India. At these interviews, each of which lasted for nearly an hour, he submitted the following representations for the favourable consideration of those high functionaries:—

1st.—The advisability of abolishing the income tax altogether, and doing away with an instrument of oppression and demoralization. He referred to authentic cases of extortion and oppression, and quoted the testimony of the head of the Income Tax Department in Bombay, who states in his annual official report that the tax presses heavily on the middle and poorer classes of the people, who form the majority of the contributories in Bombay, the wealthiest town in India, the expediency of reducing the salt tax which was excessively high.

2nd.—The necessity of considerable reductions, chiefly in the Revenue and Military Departments, in which there has been an enormous increase of expenditure amounting to more than four millions.

3rd.—The appointment of a trained financier to place the Financial Department on a satisfactory footing.

4th.—The necessity of providing an efficient check in India against the increase of taxation and expenditure. Reorganization and extension of the Supreme and local Councils, their constitution being defective, and there being no adequate representation of the natives. A larger number of representatives to be admitted from different classes of the people; partly by selection and partly by election. The Viceroy to have authority to set apart the amount required for diplomacy and military charges, the balance of revenue to be appropriated by the local Councils, Budgets to be passed after due promulgation and full public discussion.

5th.—Admission of natives into the higher grade of the public service.

6th.—The advisability of appointing Parliamentary Select Committees to enquire and report on the financial and general administration of India. Testimony of independent natives and Europeans to be procured from India.

Your committee trust that the Associations which represent our countrymen in different parts of India and the wealthy landholders of Bengal and Oude will respond to the above calls and will depute competent and well informed natives to England to give their evidence before the select committee and represent the wants and grievances of the people.

Your committee beg to record the high sense they entertain of the valuable services rendered by Professor Fawcett, Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, Mr. W. Fowler, and other members of Parliament, who have repeatedly pressed on the attention of Parliament the necessity of economizing the public expenditure, relieving the people of this country from the pressure of odious and excessive taxation, and giving them a direct voice in the raising and disposal of the public revenue.

Our countrymen are also indebted to the disinterested and praiseworthy efforts made in their behalf by other sincere friends and well-wishers in England. Your committee gratefully acknowledge the services rendered by Sir C. Trevelyan and Mr. Laing, late Finance Ministers of India, who have come forward to expose the mismanagement of the finances of India, and the imposition of heavy taxes on the people, and to Major-General Sir George Balfour, who has boldly refuted the statement made in the budget speech of Sir R. Temple that the cost of the Indian Army had recently been reduced, and has shown that "the actual expenditure has positively increased by about a million and a half since the year 1863-64, although since that year it has been relieved of the cost of 15,000 European troops, of the Nizam's Contingent, &c., and ought, therefore, to be more than three millions less than its actual amount."

Our obligations and thanks are also due to the East India Association and its able and zealous Secretary, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is now amongst us on a short visit to this Presidency. This influential Society is in a position to render great assistance in furtherance of the cause and in protection of the interests of our countrymen. It is really a most useful and potent instrument for the diffusion in England of trustworthy information regarding India, and for the independent and disinterested advocacy and promotion of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India. In the summer and autumn of last year the undermentioned distinguished office bearers of the East India Association read able papers and delivered excellent addresses on subjects intimately connected with financial administration of India before large meetings attended by members of Parliament and other distinguished personages.

Mr. T. Itadus Prichard, barrister-at-law, and author of an able work on the administration of India, read a paper on India in Finance, in which he exposed the complete skill the defects, blunders, and mismanagement of the financial administration of India, past and present.

Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, now member of the Council of India, delivered an interesting address on Public Works in India, in which he demonstrated the costliness, waste, and other evils of the Public Works Department as at present constituted and conducted in India—a department which had contributed largely to the enormous and consequent enhancement of taxation. He has recommended the substitution of a new and more efficient organization, calculated to remedy the evils now complained of.

Our patriotic countryman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, read an able paper on "The Wants and Means of India," in which he proved on reliable data that India at present is not in a condition to produce enough to supply all its wants and "to pay for the high price of foreign rule, which causes a great and continuous drain in consequence of the amount withdrawn from India to the extent of ten millions annually," and that it is therefore the duty of the rulers to adopt such a policy in the government of the country as will save the effects of fully developing its resources and increasing its productive powers.

Sir C. Trevelyan delivered an excellent and exhaustive address on the finances of India, in which he ascribed the embarrassment of the finances to excessive expenditure on the army, public works, and establishments. With a view to provide an efficacious remedy this able financier submitted the following excellent proposal for a complete decentralization of the finances:—

"The functions of the Supreme Government should be be defined, and everything not included in that definition should be left to the Local Governments."

"The Supreme Government would have under its management the army, diplomacy, debt, legislation, and the post office and telegraph; although as regards the post office there are two sides to the question."

"With respect to the army, now that the pacification of India has been accomplished by the destruction or disarmament of the native military powers, and the main lines of railroad have been completed and a powerful constabulary has been established under the direction of the local Governments, there will be no difficulty in the Supreme Government, which already manages the great bulk of the army, managing the whole. The economy of this, besides the other reasons for the arrangement, is too obvious to mention.

"Diplomacy would remain precisely as at present.

"As the whole of India is liable for the debt, it ought to be managed under the direct responsibility of the Central Government.

"Under the head of 'Legislation,' the function of the Supreme Government would be to maintain the unity and harmony of the Empire; to check coercive action arising from limited experience or interested motives; and to make the experience of the whole available for the benefit of every part.

"The Supreme Government would also, of course, retain its general power of acting in emergencies as the case might require, and of directing the entire resources of the Empire upon any particular point.

The Supreme Government must have the power of drawing upon local administrations in certain fixed proportions to be settled from time to time for—1st. The cost of the public services, the administration of which would be especially entrusted to the Supreme Government; and, 2nd. For supplying the deficiencies of new administration which are still in an elementary state; but as the real difficulty of account between the different local administrations arises from the distribution of the army, and there is no administration which does not pay its civil expenses, the power of drawing under this head would be seldom or never exercised. The principle of appointment would be, that the cost of civil administration would be a first charge upon the revenue, and that the surplus of the different local administrations would be drawn upon *pro rata* for the expense of the army and the other services under the immediate direction of the Supreme Government. The Supreme Government and local Governments would each make up an annual Budget of its own, which would be fully discussed in their respective Councils. 'An essay,' he added, 'might be written to describe how that full discussion in the respective Councils would lead to the practical development of the intelligence, public spirit, and power of self-government of the natives, and how it would act in the most effectual manner in enabling us to fulfil our great mission of teaching India how to manage its affairs, public and private. The whole of these Budgets, local and supreme, might be consolidated by the Supreme Government and submitted to the Home Government with such remarks as they might think proper to make, but the responsibility of the Supreme Government would be only for its own expenditure. The rest would be merely reported, just as the annual Local Funds Budgets now are or ought to be."

At the conclusion of Sir C. Trevelyan's address, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That with a view to meet the present critical position of public affairs in India, to allay the alarm and dissatisfaction produced by the recent enhancement of taxation, and to place the financial administration of the country on a sound and satisfactory footing, the Council of the East Indian Association be requested to prepare and present an humble memorial to Parliament, praying that a select committee of both Houses of Parliament be appointed to make a searching inquiry into the general administration of Her Majesty's Indian territories, both at home and in India, more especially in relation to the conduct of the Financial Department, since the assumption of the sovereignty from the late Hon. the East India Company to the Crown, and to report the result of their investigation, with their observations thereon."

Your committee gratefully acknowledge the valuable services rendered to our cause by the *Times*. That influential organ of public opinion in England in recent articles drew public attention to the mismanagement of financial affairs, the necessity of reducing the military and civil expenditure and lightening the burden of taxation in India. The articles which appeared in that journal on the subject of taxation and the memorial of the Bombay Association and the native inhabitants of Bombay on that subject is annexed in Appendix B.

In the second Annual Report your committee presented an account of the representations made by the Association to the Bombay Legislative Council against the Cotton Frauds Bill, and stated that the Association had addressed a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, soliciting him to withhold his sanction to the Bill passed by a majority of the Bombay Council against the remonstrances of four of its members, the Hon. Messrs. White, Tucker, Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and contrary to the unanimous expressions of the inhabitants of Bombay. Your committee now have the gratification to announce the successful result of our appeal to the Viceroy, who has been pleased to veto the Bill. Nearly all the grounds urged by His Excellency the Governor-General has refused his assent to the enactment of this objectionable measure are identical with those urged in the memorials of the Association to the local Council and to His Excellency the Governor-General. It was attended by the observation that "the Council cannot but feel that the confidence thus shown in their Committee would encourage the incoming Committee to go on as shown to some Punjabis in that station, who formerly knew Abdullah Shah, the point might be set at rest."—*Pioneer.*

MR. JUSTICE NORMAN'S LAST ACT.—It is a fact that the very last act of public business which the late Mr. Norman performed was to assist at a consultation about the Hooghly and Calcutta *Madrissas*. He had for some months past been the diligent and careful president of a committee convened to report upon the best means of improving those institutions, and it was immediately after attending a discussion on the matter that he drove to the Court and met his death.—*Ibid.*

WHAT IS A FAIR LOAD FOR AN ELEPHANT?—The Government of Bengal having requested the opinion of the Commissioner of Dacca as to what he considered a fair load for an elephant, that

Rivett-Carnac's Memorandum on the Interchange of Traffic between the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways is timely for one portion of this inquiry."—*Ibid.*

On the application of the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew, the Chaplain of St. Mark's, and on the recommendation of the Archdeacon, the Madras Government have sanctioned a bell weighing 172 lb. for the use of All Saint's Church, Shooiay.—*Bangalore Herald.*

The Bangalore Police.—Bangalore has reason to be proud of its police. In a report of the prosecution of Mr. Lambart and Sergeant McInnis, given by one of the local papers, we read that an intelligent constable, named Wate, stated that during his search for fire-arms in the house of the Messrs. VanIngen, the inmates had "cast ingredients in the way." On being asked what he meant, he was kind enough to inform the Court that the inmates had assisted him!—*Madras Athenæum.*

Mahomedan Meeting.—We are informed that the day for a general meeting of the Mahomedan community to express regret at the death of the lamented Chief Justice, Mr. Norman, has not been fixed yet, but that notice of it will be given in the papers in due time.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Rajah of Jheend arrived at Simla on the 28th instant at 9-30 A.M., under a salute of 11 guns from the Simla Battery.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

"In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the serious mortality from wild beasts and snakes could be *very largely reduced* by the *extirpation* of these animals." Lord Mayo is a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.—*Ibid.*

We understand that the Bishop of Calcutta has asked the Rev. Mr. Baldwin to withdraw his resignation, and that he has consented to do so. His Lordship also encourages him to commence the building of the church at once without waiting for Government help, which seems so uncertain, and has offered to double his subscription. We hope that others will follow his example, and that Mr. Baldwin on his return from leave will at once set to work to collect the subscriptions already promised, and that ere Christmas we may see the good work begun.—*Ibid.*

Afghanistan.—The *Indian Public Opinion* has heard that Yakub Khan left Cabul for Herat on the 25th of last month, the first day's journey being to Raghundee Munzil, about seven *kos* from Cabul. On his departure he was presented with a *Khillat* of a lakh and a half of rupees. It is said the Amir intends to make a tour through Afghanistan, beginning with Jellalabad and the frontier, from thence going to Herat by Candahar and on to Turkistan.

A triumphal Entry.—The Rajah of Jheend entered Simla on the morning of the 28th, preceded by two musicians in the agonies of "Annie Laurie." These unfortunate men must have been instructed by the imprisoned bandmaster Davis, and will, we trust, be instrumental in calling the Viceroy's early attention to his painful case.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A dishonest Student.—We learn that among the six native students of the Senior Department of the Roorkee College, who went up for the first year examination a month ago, four have been plucked, one has passed, and one Girdharee Lall, an ex-student of St. John's College, Agra, *has been told not to come back.* It is said that this native student made use of helps and means not allowable at examinations. It is said that he answered all the questions in the physical science paper; in fact, his paper was so good that Captain Lang, the principal, had his suspicions aroused. He set the student another paper on the same subject, but, strange to say, the examinee could do nothing with it. —*Ibid.*

THE LATE MR. NORMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Please allow me, through your valuable and widely-circulated journal, to inform the public that a large number of the educated and the respectable class of the Mohamedans, Government servants, merchants, and zemindars, assembled in the house of Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor, at his request, on the evening of Sunday last, the 1st instant, at 8 P.M., to express their feelings of deep sorrow and regret caused by the cowardly assassination of the late lamented Chief Justice Norman by the prisoner Abdoollah *alias* Moulvie Saheb, a Moulvie Saheb who, if I am not mistaken, wears false plumes, and is not a Moulvie in its true sense, but a wretched and dangerous Punjabee ruffian.

Moonshee Ameer Ali rose and addressed the meeting in Urdu very eloquently. The following is the substance of his speech :—

Gentlemen,—The occasion which has called us together is so painful, so lamentable, so melancholy, so distressing, and so gloomy, that my language fails to describe the particulars of it. My heart is full, and I feel unable to perform the duty for which we have gathered together under this roof. If it would have been the direct work of God, we could have consoled ourselves sooner or later; but the direct work of man, a treacherous assassin, has deprived us of our worthy and most excellent Chief Justice; has carried away from us a life so valuable, precious, and innocent; has made a joyous household desolate; has closed the lips which spoke to us the other day, and for ever has deprived society of an honourable member, me of an esteemed friend, and the community of a great patron; has deprived the bench of a distinguished member; and has plunged us in deep sorrow. You all know and have heard of his excellent qualities, his generosity, his genial heart and polished manners. If you permit me, gentlemen, I may here relate an anecdote which will startle you all. One day a Mussulman syce of His Lordship applied to him for a rupee, with a view to enable him to purchase a *Koran* to read. His Lordship told the man that he would not be able to get his Holy Book for a rupee, and gave him 200 shillings. He then asked him if he could read. He said No, he will get a man to teach him to read. "But how will you pay the man, for you get a very small salary ?" was the question put to the syce by his kind master, and it was followed by the words, "Very well, appoint somebody, and I will pay him a rupee per mensem."

Now, gentlemen, you can conceive how kind and liberal our late Chief Justice was, and I am sure you will get very few persons to follow his example. I was away from Calcutta for a short time and arrived here yesterday. I have called you this evening to condole and to raise a subscription in order to preserve the memory of our late lamented Chief Justice Norman, a name which reminds me of his frank open heartedness and breaks my heart.

The speaker closed with this sentence, and resumed his seat with tears in his eyes. Moulavee Mahommed Muzhur, the late Cazeeool Coozzat of Bengal, then got up and read the draft of a letter of condolence, a translation of which will be forwarded to you as soon as it is prepared. It was then proposed that something should be contributed for Shaik Phakoo, who came up to the assistance of the late Chief Justice at the risk of his own life, and the sum of Rs. 102, which will be forwarded to the Librarian of the Attorneys, High Court, as soon as the amount is collected, was subscribed by the following gentlemen :—

	Rs.
Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor	20
Mot'avee Deen Mohammad	4
" Moosa Alee	2
" Kumrood-en Mohammad	5
" Rahmut Alee	2
Doctor Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor	4
Moulavee Abdool Jubbar	4
" " Huque	5
Sheik Ruhomoollah	1
Moulavee Nawab Jan	2
" Kuburroodeen Ahmed	2
" Mohammad Tayab	2
" Abdool Hakeem	2
Khajah Waheed Jan	2
Moonshee Abbas Ali Khan	2
Moosa Khan	2
Moulavee Farhat Hoosain	2
Agha Mohamed Mehdee	2
Mirza Nadir Hoosain	2
Moulavee Mohammed Muzhur	2
" Zoolfikar Alee	1
Moonshee Gholam Hoosain	2
" Mohammad Ismail	5
" Ahemmoodeen	2
Shah Ulput Hoosain	2
Syud Shah Lataput Hoosain	4
Moulavee Fazal Hoosain	2
" Al-i-Ahmed	2
Moonshee Mukhool Alee	1
Meer Nijabut Hoosain	1
Moulavee Gholam Surwar	2
" Abdoor Buzzack	2
" Fazuddeen Ahmed	2
" Busharut Alee	5
Total	Rs. 102

The meeting dissolved at 9 P. M., and some other day was fixed for a second gathering.

I am to add that all these gentlemen were of opinion that they and the whole community of the Mohamedans were not the less aggrieved and affected by the sad calamity entailed by the atrocious crime committed by the Punjabee assassin than their Christian and Hindoo brethren.—Yours, &c. Mahomed Ismail.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1871.

The reason why editors have their manners spoiled, is because they receive so many evil communications.—*American Paper.*

"Bill," said Bob "why is that tree called the Weeping Willow?" "'Cause one of the sneaking, plaguey things grew near the schoolhouse, and supplied the master with switches."

"Would you believe it, Sandy," said a divine, "that I never thought of the sermon before I went into the pulpit?" "O, that is exactly what Mr. Mackintosh and I have been saying while you were preaching."

THE REAL FACTS OF THE OUTBREAK AT BAREILLY JAIL.

With great difficulty the actual facts connected with the Bareilly Jail riot have been at last elicited, and we are glad to say that they differ in no material points from those which we (and our interesting ex-burkundaz cor espondents the 26th ultimo) have already given. There can be no doubt that Dr. Eades' imprudent order afforded a pretext for the outbreak, and that officer is certainly so far to blame in that he gave Janova and Hossein such pliable material to work upon. Dr. Eades, by his extraordinary credulity, was altogether the dupe of his immediate subordinates, one of whom, we regret to think, was at any rate in the secret. These men, for some reason or another, were pleased to persuade the Officiating Superintendent that *Chumars* were wearing Brahminical threads, and Dr. Eades was pleased to believe them! An indiscriminate order was passed, the prisoners were made sulky, the conspirators handled them as they chose, and the result was the outbreak. Only a few of the prisoners themselves were in the secret and acquainted with the details of the impending attempt at escape, but all in the barrack knew that something or other was in the wind and were looking out for the signal. This was not long wanting. Janova had procured (how is not known, though suspicion points very strongly to connivance on the part of a prison official with the life-convicts' relatives in the city) some emery thread, and with this between 9 and 11 P. M. he managed to file through the bolt, leaving, however, a very little uncut, so that when the guard came round the door *looked* as safe as usual. But Janova had only to wait till they were gone, to gird up his loins for a long run, make a rush at the feeble bar, give it one kick with his foot—and the road was clear. "Run for your lives" was the cry raised, and the ruffianly crew burst out.—*Pioneer.*

PORT CANNING.

The following notice regarding the closure of Port Canning as a British Indian port appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th instant :—"Inasmuch as the harbour of Port Canning, at the mouth of the river Mutlah, in Bengal, has not attracted trade, and has not answered the purpose for which the harbour was established, notice is hereby given to all merchants, shipowners, and shipmasters trading to Bengal, that from the 15th October 1871, from such day after that date as may be convenient, all harbour establishments will, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy of India in Council, be withdrawn from Port Canning. The moorings and buoys in the river Mutlah will be taken up, and Port Canning will no longer be maintained as a British Indian port. The outer light vessel and the buoy at the entrance to the river Mutlah will, until further notice, be maintained for the convenience of ships and vessels trading in the Bay of Bengal."

THE LATE MADRAS INAM COMMISSION.

The following despatch has been received by the Madras Government from the Secretary of State regarding the late Inam Commission. I have considered in Council the despatch from your Excellency in Council, numbered 2, and dated the 13th of March, transmitting the report of Mr. W. T. Blair on the operations of the late Inam Commission (sixty copies of which had been sent some months before), with other documents, bringing the results down to the last report by Mr. Robinson, together with the orders of your Government thereon. This is a most valuable report on a subject of the highest importance to the welfare of your Presidency, and I have perused it with much interest. The despatch of the late Court of Directors, dated September 1st, 1858, No. 8, under which the settlement of this question was originally undertaken, enjoined a more liberal treatment of the inamdars than had before been deemed expedient, either in India or by the home authorities. It pointed out that the long delay in settling this much-vexed and irritating question, for which the Government was responsible, and not the holders of the inams, rendered such a mode of treatment of these claims necessary, and removed them from the rigid rule of actual right. The interpretation of the instructions of the Court, in a still wider sense, by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the rules framed by him on which these operations were founded, received the general sanction of Secretary Sir Charles Wood in 1860. The result is now before me. A question which affected the interests of an influential class of the community has been settled to the contentment of the inamdars, to the security of the revenue of the Government, and to the relief of the revenue administration of the country, which is thus rid of perpetually recurring, difficult and invidious cases of legal rights, the decision of which is now transferred to the judicial tribunals. In order to give a notion of the interests involved, you have pointed out that the property thus settled affects more or less directly 2,500,000 persons. From the statements in Mr. Blair's report, joined to those subsequently given by Mr. Robinson, it appears that 396,815 inams, covering 6,205,608 acres, have been dealt with. To the former, quit-rent of £85,977 payable to Government, £121,540 a-year (including the resumptions) has been added; and in only 6,588 cases, involving a temporary loss of quit-rent to the amount of £3,588, were the terms of the Government rejected. The total cost of the settlement has been little more than a year's income of the additional revenue, £133,890. The only portion of the scheme which has been almost nugatory has been the redemption of the quit-rent which has been claimed to the amount of Rs. 666 only; and this circumstance your Excellency in Council attributes to the high rate of interest obtainable throughout your Presidency; but it is probable that another cogent motive arises from the feeling not uncommon among small holders of land in India, that the annual payment of quit-rent offers a safer title than a single deed, which may be mislaid or lost. Such financial results are matters of just congratulation, when the greater object in view, that of solving an administrative problem of some difficulty, has been fully achieved. Her Majesty's Government regard the conduct of these operations and the success with which they have been attended with unmixed satisfaction, and they heartily adopt the strong, but merited, expressions of praise in which your Excellency in Council, in your careful review of Mr. Blair's report, have spoken of it, as well as of the officers to whom this difficult task has been successively confided. To Mr. George Noble Taylor, who was the first to undertake it, on whom consequently devolved the first arrangements, and through whose tact and judgment the inamdars were brought to understand the advantages they were to receive; to Mr. Blair, who succeeded him, and whose elaborate but clear report is before me; and to Mr. Robinson, by whom, in addition to his onerous duties as a member of the Board of Revenue, the winding-up of the operations has been performed with remarkable celerity, belongs the credit of bringing these laborious and delicate proceedings to a successful issue. It has likewise gratified Her Majesty's Government very much to read the terms in which Mr. Blair speaks of the valuable assistance given by the Special Assistants, and most of the Deputy Collectors in the conduct of the operations, and those in which the services of Chentsal Row and A. Kristnaswamy Iyer are mentioned by Mr. Robinson. I think it right also to add that I concur in the grave doubts expressed by your Government in your order of the 11th of October, as to the expediency of adopting Mr. Robinson's proposals for dispensing with the fair registers of the inams in any case.—*Madras Times.*

HOGG vs. ROBERTS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Hogg to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with reference to Mr. Roberts :—

Sir,—In my letter No. 940, dated 31st instant, I reported the death of the late Chief Justice Norman, from wounds inflicted by an assassin; and it is now my duty to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor the proceedings of Mr. J. B. Roberts, the magistrate of the Southern Division of the town, in connection with that sad case.

2. At about 11-30 on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th instant, I heard a noise in the police compound, and on going there to ascertain the cause, was informed of the fearful deed that had been committed, and saw the assassin, tied hand and foot, lying on a cart. I at once ordered the man to be unbound, and to have hand-cuffs put on him.

3. As none of the police present could identify the man, and he would give no account of himself, I directed the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Giles, *to take the man into his private room, and after recording* for my information any statement that *could be obtained from the prisoner*, to send him round in a hackney carriage, in charge of Superintendent Younan, to the different police sections for the purpose of identification. I myself then went off at once to ascertain the actual facts of the case.

4. Within a few minutes after my departure, Mr. Roberts came into the private room where Mr. Giles was conducting the enquiry, and pronouncing in a highly excited manner the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner quite illegal, demanded that the prisoner should be at once placed before him. Mr. Giles most improperly complied with this verbal demand, in lieu of carrying out my instructions; and on my return within an hour, I found the prisoner *actually on his trial*, and witnesses were being examined, who, from their exalted status, were not capable of giving calm, trustworthy evidence.

5. As the magistrate was on the Bench, *I went up to him*, and expressed my hope that after he had completed his enquiries, he would remand the prisoner to the lock-up and not to the jail, in order to enable the case to be properly enquired into by the police.

6. Mr. Roberts, in reply, for some time insisted on refusing my request, stating that he, as a judicial officer, could not recognize exceptional procedure, simply because the victim was of high rank; that I was proclaiming by my request the inefficiency of my police, who should, if of any use, be able to secure the identification of the prisoner, although he was in jail, and not accessible to them, and much more in the same style. At last, on my not accepting his refusal, he most reluctantly gave way, because I pressed the point so strongly.

7. During the course of the afternoon I called on Mr. Roberts *at his house*, and as he was not then under *the protection of his judicial office*, I protested in *strong terms* against the course he had adopted, and *insisted* that he, as magistrate, had nothing whatever to do with a case of this nature until it was placed before him by me, as the chief executive authority, and the officer responsible *for the enquiry into, and conduct of, all cases.* I further objected strongly to the *impertinent interference* of Mr. Roberts in venturing to go to the Deputy Commissioner, and demanding that the case should be placed before him, notwithstanding the contrary orders I had by me.

8. Mr. Roberts maintained that the preliminary enquiries which Mr. Giles was conducting were quite illegal, and insisted that it was the duty of the police to put the prisoner at once before him, as the proper officer to enquire into the case; and though he, of course, could not issue a verbal order to Mr. Giles, yet had the police gone on enquiring into the case, he would have issued on his own motion a warrant returnable at once for the arrest of the prisoner. It is of little avail reporting at further length my interview with Mr. Roberts; suffice it to say that at the close Mr. Roberts asked me if I intended taking further action in the matter, and I informed him *that unless he officially expressed his regret, and admitted that he had acted injudiciously*, I should lay the whole case before Government, to which Mr. Roberts replied that he was not prepared to make any such admission.

9. I am prepared to admit that for a magistrate to remand a prisoner back to police custody is a most irregular proceeding, but the necessity for pressing for the adoption of such a procedure arose from the grave indiscretion committed by Mr. Roberts in demanding that the prisoner should be placed before him before any enquiry whatever had been made by me into the case.

10. *I have now been officially connected with Mr. Roberts for over five years, and my knowledge of his character convinces me that his action in this matter was solely prompted by an insatiable desire to appear before the public as the officer by whom all the investigations into this important case were conducted, and it is this yearning for notoriety, coupled with extreme indiscretion that has obtained for the proceedings in the Court of the Magistrate of the Southern Division the character they now bear.*

11. To facilitate the despatch of business, I have exerted myself to the utmost to remain on a friendly footing with Mr. Roberts, and to ensure this desirable end, I have frequently waived my own views; but now that Mr. Roberts steps forward, and contends that he has the power to paralyze the action of the executive by the interposition, at his own discret on, of his authority as magistrate, I have no other course than to solicit an authoritative ruling on the subject.

12. *I claim absolute* and *complete* independence of action until a case is placed before the magistrate, when, of course, the orders of the Court in regard to the case have to be obeyed: and I solicit, if my views are held by His Honor the Lieut-nant-Governor to be correct, that such orders may be issued as shall make *Mr. Roberts understand the nature of the duties of his position as magistrate.*

13. In the present case, I am not prepared to affirm that the efforts of the police would have been more successful than has as yet proved to be the case, but I do submit that the very exceptional proceedings of Mr. Roberts tended to throw difficulties in the way of proper enquiries, which would never have existed had he confined himself to his legitimate duties.

14. It may reasonably be stated that the police have had up to the present time *no fair opportunity of eliciting information from the assassin.* On the 20th, he was *being tried* by Mr. Roberts, and on being remanded to the lock-up, *from fear and excitement would make no coherent statement.* On Friday, the 22nd, the prisoner was all day before the Coroner, who then remanded him to jail. *To-day, Mr. Roberts is going to try* the man, as magistrate, when all the witnesses who were yesterday examined will have again to give evidence.

15. In short, *the prisoner has had no rest*, and the police no opportunity of endeavouring *to elicit evidence from a prisoner* who has committed a crime, which, besides being of almost unparalleled atrocity, *may have a significance of great State importance.* That this is so, is owing to the indiscretion of Mr. J. B. Roberts in his capacity as magistrate and coroner.

16. Adverting to *your* letter No. 4,535 of yesterday's date, *I fear it is now quite hopeless to expect information from the assassin.* He has been *found guilty* by the Coroner's jury, and his presence of mind can hardly be such as to lead him *to make a full confession.* I think, therefore, the man should be committed for trial to-day, and *the Judge presiding over the Sessions Court be moved to prolong the sitting of the Court till Monday.*

17. This morning I officially wrote to Mr. J. B. Roberts to this effect, and the Deputy Commissioner himself took the letter. Mr. Roberts worked himself, I am informed, into a state of wild excitement, and, throwing the letter down, declared he would neither read it nor give a reply, as he would not submit to be dictated to by the Commissioner of Police.

18. The information regarding the antecedents and associates of the assassin are not yet known with sufficient accuracy to render it desirable for me to report on the subject. I propose having a photograph taken of the man, and will do all in my power to ascertain full particulars regarding his past career; but until I can submit reliable information, I think it better to abstain from reporting rumours, and making suggestions which may hereafter prove absolutely groundless.

19. In conclusion, I need hardly add that I will instruct the Government Solicitor *to have* the case committed, and apply for the Sessions to be postponed till Monday or Tuesday. *I have already communicated on the subject with the Judge who is presiding* and the Standing Counsel. —I have, &c.

S. Hogg, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The following are the items of news respecting the Tichborne case in the Australian papers just to hand. A telegram from Galle, on the 1st inst., stated as an item of Australian news that Orton had been found, but we have been unable to find any notice of such a discovery in our file of Australian papers, which came to hand on Saturday :—

The *Melbourne Argus* says the remarkable Tichborne case is as fruitful a topic of conversation, and has excited almost as much amount of interest here, as it appears to have done at home. Additional prominence has been given to the subject by the inquiries which are now being prosecuted in the colony with the view of obtaining information respecting a statement made in court by the claimant shortly before the departure of the July mail from England, to the effect that in 1859 he was charged, under the name of Morgan, with horse-stealing at Castlemaine, in company with Arthur Orton, and acquitted. It is understood that the case for the defence is, that the claimant is Orton, and therefore the question whether it is possible now to prove this statement of the claimant, and to ascertain that two men, one of whom was named Morgan and the other Orton, were accused of horse-stealing at the time and place mentioned, is most important. Mr. Jeune, one of the counsel engaged in the case for the claimant, arrived in Melbourne by the last mail, and has been prosecuting inquiries in the matter. The legal representatives of the other side have also been making investigations with the object of making out, if possible, that the claimant is the same person as the man tried at Castlemaine under the name of Orton. Endeavours have been made to discover the prosecutor on that occasion, who, it was supposed, would be able to give conclusive evidence on the point, but, though one man has come forward, he does not appear to be the right person. Amongst the gossip which has appeared in the papers in relation to the case is a statement that until the last month or two there was a man living at Ballarat, who was wrecked on the South American coast some 18 years ago, and was picked up with others by a vessel, and brought to this colony. This man, it is said, stated not long ago to his friends that there was, amongst the shipwrecked, a person calling himself De Castro, whose appearance coincided with the description which have been given of the claimant. The author of this story is, however, now missing, and it is believed he has started to work his passage in a ship to England.

The *Sydney Herald* says, with reference to the Tichborne case, it is said there are several Victorian warrants for various offences out against Orton.

The latest Tichborne paragraph is communicated by the *Counsel* :—"It appears that one of our borough councillors (Mr. Ives) is in position to throw some light on the identity of Arthur Orton, and he has given it as his opinion that the present claimant in the Tichborne case possesses the most prominent features of the Orton family. Mr. Ives was a brother officer of George Orton and made several trips with him in the same vessel. It was from some member of the Orton family that he learnt in 1852 or '53 that Arthur Orton had been shipwrecked on the South American coast; and when Mr. Ives arrived in Melbourne he fell in with a sea-captain of his acquaintance who told him that Arthur Orton had reached Victoria in safety. He knew Arthur Orton well as a boy, as Orton was accustomed to deliver meat on board the vessel where Mr. Ives was employed, and he is of opinion that he could at once distinguish Arthur Orton, if he saw him in the flesh. The *age* statement that a statement was current in well-informed circles to the effect that there is now a man in Melbourne who was one of the crew of the Osprey, which it is now known picked up the crew of the Bella in mid ocean. He states that the reason why the circumstance of this vessel's loss was not reported to the Customs was simply that, of the six men found in her five entered on the ship's articles as able seamen, while the other one, who was known only by the name of Roger, took office as steward. The sailor says "he was a poor dazed creature, not up to much at the best. Three years after being in the bush in Gibbs Land, this sailor met the steward, and going to him said, 'Hallo, Roger, how are you?' 'I am not Roger, now,' replied the other. 'My name is Tom de Castro.' On this the two parted. The seaman from the Osprey, however, it is said, is certain that he could identify 'Roger' if he saw him again; and it is more than likely that he will proceed to England with Mr. Jeune. He says, also, that he can find the master of the vessel at any moment, and that there is one circumstance which occurred on board the Osprey which the claimant to the Tichborne estate must remember, if he is only reminded of the surrounding facts. His veracity has been tested by several means, and not been found wanting. Should he recognize in the alleged Sir Roger Tichborne the Roger picked up in mid ocean, the chain of evidence in his favour will want little to complete it."

The Geelong *news of the week* of Aug. 26th says—"The telegraph has ascertained that important evidence in the Tichborne case went home by the last mail. Great stress, it will be remembered by readers of the proceedings in connection with the trial, has been laid on the fact that the alleged Sir Roger has been unable to corroborate his explanation as to how he escaped the loss of the vessel in which he left England. His assertion is that he, with some other survivors, was picked up at sea in one of the ship's boats off the Brazilian coast, and brought on to Melbourne. No trace could hitherto be found of this arrival of castaways, and the circumstance has always told strongly against the claimant. The reading of the newspaper reports has, however, freshened some people's memories in Melbourne, and by the last mail statutory declarations were transmitted to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, of Westminster, solicitors for the claimant, affirming the fact that certain seamen and others picked up off the Brazilian coast did arrive in the port at the time stated by the alleged Sir Roger. A clue having been obtained, the matter is now under further investigation, and other material evidence on the point will be transmitted by the next mail in time for the trial, and in time also, it is believed, to exercise a great influence on the result."

Extraordinary Efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil in General Debility.—In cases of debility and defective nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, observes; "In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was, for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it. I cannot say anything, as being the most candid, able way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield engraved by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London; and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	Rs. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	Rs. 11 3/16d.	do.
" do.	Rs. 11 1/16d.	do.
" demand	Rs. 11d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	Rs. 11d.	do.
On Paris demand	Rs. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	Rs. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th October 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 600,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight ..... Rs. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ..... Rs. 10¾d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ..... 243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay. Kurrachee. Lahore. Hongkong. Calcutta. Madras. Agra. Shanghai. Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS—
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per ann., subject to	12	months'	notice of withdrawal
At 4 per cent. do.	6	ditto	ditto
At 3 per cent. do.	3	ditto	ditto

Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great variety, consisting as follows :—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles		Lime Pickle, in Bottles	
Mild	ditto	Nepaul Chilly	ditto
Cashmere	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles	
Bengal	ditto	Tupp Sauce, in pints	
Madras	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar	
Lucknow	ditto	Ditto	ditto keg
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserve, in jars	
Ditto Paste	ditto	Gowaver Jelly, in pots	
Mullagatawny	ditto	Mango	ditto ditto
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle	ditto ditto
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam	ditto
Pineapple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts,	
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c.	

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,628, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,304,040 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq., (Messrs. Prentis, Craigie and Owen.)
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
K. C. Molvye, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.
President—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Auditors.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very much reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c